

TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN ON SHIPPING TEXT



A Thesis

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By

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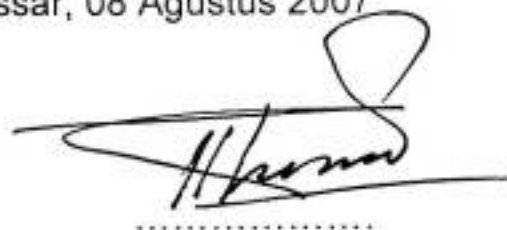
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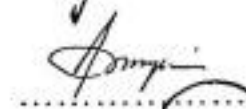
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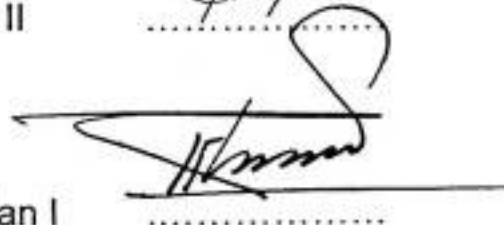
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W r i t e r

ABSTRAK

Firmansyah 2007. "Translation analysis of English into Indonesian on shipping text". Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesalahan- kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh para biro penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan teks bidang pelayaran. Penulis mengidentifikasi kesalahan- kesalahan pemilihan kosakata, penyusunan struktur frase, dan pengalihbahasaan istilah- istilah khusus bidang pelayaran.

Penulis melakukan penelitian ini dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Metode ini dilakukan dengan cara menguraikan hasil- hasil yang diperoleh lewat penelitian.. dalam menganalisis data, penulis membaginya berdasarkan kalimat (14 kalimat) dari 5 penerjemah dan kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan kesalahan unsur leksikal, unsur frase dan kesalahan penerjemahan istilah perkapalan, kemudian untuk memperjelas hasil analisis, pada bagian akhir akan ditampilkan terejemahan yang disarankan untuk tiap kalimat. Data diperoleh dari hasil terjemahan dari 10 biro penerjemah di Makassar, kemudian penulis memilih 5 penerjemah sebagai sampel.

Setelah tahap analisis, penulis menarik kesimpulan yaitu, pertama, dalam menerjemahkan unsur- unsur leksikal, penerjemah kadang- kadang hanya membuat dugaan makna sehingga mereka melakukan banyak kesalahan dalam menerjemahkan. Itu disebabkan kurangnya pemahaman terhadap makna unsur- unsur leksikal tersebut. Kedua, penerjemah masih menerjemahkan frase secara harfiah sehingga makna kalimat tidak jelas. Terakhir, perhatian dan pengetahuan penerjemah terhadap bidang yang diterjemahkan masih kurang sehingga melakukan banyak kesalahan dalam menerjemahkan istilah khusus bidang pelayaran.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language as communication tool has an important role in human life. Because by using language we can understand each other so that we are able to carry out our daily activities. English is a language that is used as a means of communication in the world. It is also the first foreign language taught in formal education in Indonesia.

Nowadays, learning English is the most important thing if it is related to translation. Translation is very important and has a function to convey information from Indonesian language as a source language (SL) into English language as a target language or vice versa. The fact shows a lot of books which are significant for technology, medicines, economics, etc are written in foreign language such as French, German, Dutch, and English. For those who are unable to understand English either orally or written, it is a big problem if they want to get knowledge from books or resources written in English. These people need books or resources that have been translated into the language they understand. In this case, a translator plays a very important role as a bridge between a resource language and target language.

A translator should be able to produce the closest possible meaning of messages of the source language. In other words, his translations are the

same messages conveyed from source language to the target language. The result, translation looks like source language texts.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on the title "translation analysis of English into Bahasa Indonesia on shipping text" some problems have been identified which are as follows:

1. Some errors that found in translating lexical elements into Bahasa Indonesia
2. Some translators do not know the principle and kinds of translation well. Consequently, they translate the phrase literally
3. Difficulties in translating special text, for example engineering (shipping text), medical, literature, etc.

1.3 Scope of Problem

Among all of the identified problems mentioned, the writer focuses the analysis on the translation of shipping text into Bahasa Indonesia. The writer tries to analyze the choosing of vocabulary which appropriate with the shipping text which translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

Beside, the writer would like to analyze the errors of phrase structure and grammatical in the sentence. The errors in translating shipping terms will also be analyzed by the writer.

1.4 Statement of Problem

1. What errors are made in choosing word on the translation of English shipping text into Bahasa Indonesia?
2. What errors are made in arranging phrase structure in the sentences in order that the meaning of source language is equal with target language?
3. What errors are made in translating English shipping terms into Bahasa Indonesia?

1.5 Objective of Writing

1. To identify the errors of word choices in translating English text into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. To find the errors in arranging phrase structure in the sentence
3. To investigate the errors in translating English shipping terms into Bahasa Indonesia.

1.6 Significant of Study

Significance of this study is for theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, the study is significant for English- Indonesia translation subject especially in shipping field and practically it is expected that this study will give information and contribution to the translators, students, and other researchers who want to conduct a research related to this subject.

1.7 Methodology

1.7.1. Method of Collecting Data

This thesis uses two kind of methodology, they are as follows:

a) Library Research

In this research, reads some translation books, paper, thesis, any other material related to the topic of this writing that can be used to add information.

b) Field Research

The writer takes data from shipping book which then translated into Bahasa Indonesia by 10 translator agents

1.7.2. Method of Analyzing Data

In this thesis, the writer uses descriptive method. By this method the writer describes and classifies them. In analyzing data, the writer divides them based on the sentences (14 sentences) from 5 translators. Then, It is analyzed based on the errors of lexical elements, phrase, and translation of shipping terms.

1.7.3. Population and Sample

The populations of this study are translation agents in Makassar. There are ten-translation agents, but the writer chooses 5 sample for the study. Samples are chosen by the writer randomly.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Definition of Translation

Generally, translation means to transfer the meaning of the material in the source language into target language. But it is better if we consider some expert opinions about the meaning of translation.

Larson (1989 : 3) defines translation as follows :

1. Mempelajari leksikon, struktur grammatical, situasi komunikasi, dan konteks budaya dari teks bahasa sumber
2. Menganalisis teks bahasa sumber untuk menemukan maknanya
3. Mengungkapkan kembali makna yang sama itu dengan menggunakan leksikon dan struktur gramatikal yang sesuai dengan bahasa sasaran dan konteks budayanya.

Translation may be defined, according to Larson, as study and analysis of the source language text, including lexicon, grammatical structure, and culture context, in order to find the meaning and express the same meaning in the target language.

Newmark (1981 : 7) express an idea as follows :

"Translation is a craft consisting of attempt to replace a written message and/ or statement in another language"

from the above opinions, it is clear that the most important things in translating is the meaning, and its form being fitted with the form of the target language.

According to Nida and Taber Hanafi (1986: 25) translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first, in terms of meaning, and second, in terms of style.

This means that the first and the most important thing in translating is the meaning. This means that the meaning of the message of the source language must be obtained in the target language, while the second priority is the style. The style is important that the translation can be enjoyed by the target audience.

2.2. Principle of Translation

Before starting a translation project, a translator should know and understand the principles of good translation in order to produce an accurate, clear and natural translation.

According to Tinne Dollet in Nida (1964 : 15), the principles of translation are as follows :

1. The translator should understand perfectly the content and intention of author whom he is translating.

2. The translator should have knowledge of the language form which he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating.
3. The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word for word, for to do so is to destroy in the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of expression.
4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage
5. Through his choice and order of words the translator should produce a total overall effect with appropriate tone.

According to Larson in Yassi (1997:2-3) (presented in translation training about linguistic matters in translating) there are three principles of translation : (1) accurate, means the translation must contain, as close as possible, the same meaning in the target language as in source language ; (2) clear, means the translation does not produce ambiguous words, phrases, or sentences which can give the wrong perception to the target audiences; (3) natural, means the translation does not create the impression to the target audiences that what they read is actually the result of a translation process.

Maar in Widyamarta (1992 : 12) describe the same ideas as follows :

1. Berlakulah setia kepada aslinya dan berikanlah kebenaran seluruh kebenaran taklain daripada kebenaran. Tidak ada ide penting muncul

dalam hal- hal kecil tetapi penting dihilangkan dari terjemahan kalau hal itu terdapat karangan aslinya.

2. Perhatikan secara seksama dalama semangat dan suasana apa karangan asli ditulis kalau gayanya ramah, ramahlah dalam terjemahan anda, kalau luhur berikan pada terjemahan anda suatu pada yg luhur.
3. Sebuah terjemahan harus tak terbaca sebagai suatu terjemahan. Penerjemahan harus tidak mengingatkan akan karangan aslinya, tetapi harus terbaca wajar seolah- olah muncul mdalam pikiran sipelajar. Harus terbaca seprti sebuah karangan asli, tetapi tanpa mengorbankan tuntutan akan ungkapan yang baik dfan idiomatis.

The above three criteria may be explained as follows. First, the translators must be loyal to the original text. He/ she may not give important ideas if those ideas are not in the original text, and he/she may not dismiss small, but important, element or thoughts text. Second, the translator must translate with a style that reflects the style the original. Third, a translation should be red naturally and appear to be an original writing and not a translation.

So it is clear now that a good translation has to have wide knowledge. He/she also must have a good knowledge of the grammatical structures and culture of both languages.

Tyler in Nida (1964 : 19) also gives three criteria of a good translation

1. The translator should give a complete transcript of the idea of the original work
2. The style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
3. The translator should have all the case of the original composition.

Based on the principles of translation which is expressed by some of the above experts, a good translator is a translator who can maintain the original meaning and style of the source in a natural expression of the target language.

2.3. Kinds of Translation

Kridalaksana (1982 : 120- 129) divides translation as follows :

1. Free Translation

He explain that free translation is translating the statement or expression with emphasis on the mandate

2. Cultural Translation

He explains that cultural translation is translating so that the content of the mandate is changed to fit the culture of the target audience in a certain way, and/or information is inserted which is not implicit in the source language. This is the opposite of linguistic translation.

3. Dynamic Translation

He explains that dynamic translation is translating the statement or expression which maintaining the mandate and also paying attention to the unique nature of the target language

4. Pragmatic Translation

He explains that pragmatic translation is the translating of written materials for trade sector, technical, and so on, where emphasis is on transferring factual information.

5. Literal Translation

He explains that literal translation is the translating of statements or expressions word for word, or parts of part, without paying attention the nature of the target language.

6. Idiomatic Translation

See free translation

7. Linguistic Translation

He explains that linguistic translation is translating in which linguistic information which is implicit in the source language is made in the target language by changing the form which is used. Linguistic translation is the opposite of cultural translation.

8. Machine Translation/ Automatic Translation

He explains that machine translation is translating using a computer to make translation between human language easy.

9. Literary Translation

He explains that literary translation is translating literature such as poetry, drama, and so on, which emphasizes emotional connotation and style.

Setiap penerjemahan mempunyai bentuk dan makna. Oleh karena itu penerjemahan dibagi menjadi 2 jenis, yang satu berdasarkan bentuk dan yang lain berdasarkan makna. Penerjemahan berdasarkan bentuk berusaha mengikuti bentuk bahasa sumber, dan dikenal dengan sebutan penerjemahan harfiah. Penerjemahan yang berdasarkan makna berusaha menyampaikan makna teks bahasa sumber dengan bentuk bahasa sasaran yang wajar. Penerjemahan semacam ini disebut penerjemahan idiomatis (Larson 1989:16)

Based on Larson statement, there are two kinds of translation. The first is based on form and it is called literal translation. Literal translation attempts to follow the form of the source language. Consequently, the translation becomes unclear, unnatural, and meaningless. The second type of translation is based on meaning and it is called idiomatic translation. Idiomatic translation uses a natural target language form to convey the meaning of the source language.

2.4. Word Choice

As stated before, the translator should have a wide vocabulary in both languages in order to produce good translation. This is because in translating the translator must be able to produce sentences which are good, natural and accurate. Therefore, before translating an article or book, a translator

should analyze each word in the source language and then look up the appropriate words in the target language.

According to Larson (1989:61):

"Kata dalam satu bahasa tidak selalu mempunyai padanan dalam bahasa lain. Ada kata yang komponen maknanya tumpang tindih, tetapi jarang ada keselarasan mutlak antar bahasa. Oleh karena itu, satu kata sering harus diterjemahkan dengan beberapa kata".

Based on statement above, a translator should understand message or meaning in the text before translating. Moreover, the translator must be able to analyze the lexical element in order to learn and make sure the meaning of source text.

2.5. Phrase

In translation process, syntactical error, especially phrase error often happens. Because, the translator may be translate the phrase literally. Consequently, the structure of phrase in the sentence becomes unclear.

Phrase is group of words which do not have subject or predicate and part of sentence.

Jackson (1982:66) divides English phrases into five kinds; noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase.

1. Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words made up of a noun as the main element and another word that modify the noun.

E.g. the sailor, singing girl, an old man.

2. Adjective phrase is a phrase that constituted by an adjective and another words that modify the adjective.

E.g. very handsome, very beautiful, too much

3. Adverb phrase

Adverb phrase is a group of words made up of an adverb plus its modifiers

E.g. very quickly, very slowly, surprisingly well

4. Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a group of words composed of a verb as its main element and another word that modify it.

E.g. have gone, may stay, should study

5. Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase is a phrase which consist of a preposition followed by prepositional complement, which is characteristically either noun phrase or a clause (wh- clause or V- ing clause) in normal function.

E.g. in the room, by singing a song, from what he said

2.6. Term

Term actually is not a big linguistic problem. It needs corporation between linguist and the person expert in that field. However, linguist must follow mind of the person who expert in that field.

Moestakim (1994:154-155) divides term into two kind; those are special and general term. Special term is the term, which the use and the meaning limited at one field. While, general term is the term which used generally in the language.

Special terms:

- Man overboard = orang jatuh ke laut
- Underway = sedang berlayar
- Single crew = baling- baling yang di pasang di sepanjang buritan kapal

General terms:

- Man overboard = orang di luar kapal
- Underway = di tengah perjalanan
- Single crew = awak kapal bujang

From the example above, it is clear that special terms have particular characteristic if compared with general terms.

CHAPTER III DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss and analyze some errors, which is found in the shipping English text. The errors that will be analyzed are lexical elements, phrase structure / grammatical errors, and shipping English term.

Data are presented based on sentences (14 sentences) from 5 translators. The source language of each sentence and the translation results of each translator will be shown. Then, the writer will analyze the result of that translation according to lexical errors, phrase errors, and an error in translating terms. At the last part, the writer will show the form of suggested translation to make the analysis clear. The source text is taken from book with the title " English for sailor" compiled by Subandi, 1995, Archan.

SENTENCE 1

You have been assigned on board this vessel with a view to collecting practical knowledge on seamanship and nautical matters during your sea service, which will last next month.

Translator 1

Kamu telah menugaskan pada kapal ini dengan maksud untuk mengumpulkan pengetahuan praktis pada ilmu bahari dan berbagai hal nautika selama pelayanan lautmu yang akan bertahan bulan depan.

Translator 2

Anda telah menugaskan di atas kapal ini dengan sebuah tinjauan untuk mengumpulkan pengetahuan praktis tentang ilmu bahari dan unsur- unsur nautika selama pelayanan laut yang mana terlaksana bulan berikutnya.

Translator 3

Anda menumpang pada kapal ini dengan peninjauan untuk mengumpulkan pengetahuan praktis pada hal- hal nautika serta ilmu bahari selama pelayanan laut anda yang akan berakhir bulan berikut.

Translator 4

Anda telah ditempatkan pada kapal ini dengan tujuan untuk mengumpulkan pengetahuan praktis tentang kepelautan dan nautika selama pelayanan laut anda yang akan berakhir bulan depan.

Translator 5

Kamu telah ditugaskan diatas kapal ini dengan maksud untuk mengumpulkan pengetahuan praktis ilmu pelayaran dan berbagai hal nautika (yang berhubungan dengan pelayaran) pada kamu bertugas dilaut yang mana akan berlangsung bulan depan.

ANALYSIS

In this sentence, the writer finds some mistakes that are made by the translators. Those are in the following discussions:

The first mistake in this translation is in the phrase "**have been assigned**". The translator 1 and 2 translate it into *telah menugaskan*.

These translations are wrong because they change the form of the sentence from active into passive form. Thus, the meaning of the sentence is changed. The translator 3 translates it into *menumpang*. This translation is extremely wrong, because the translation does not maintain mandate of source language (SL). The translator 4 and 5 translate that phrase correctly. They translate it into *telah ditugaskan*.

The next mistake is in translating the term “**seamanship**” The translator 1,2, and 3 translate into *ilmu bahari*. The translator 4 translates it into *kepelautan*, and the translator 5 translates it into *ilmu pelayaran*. These translations are wrong because that term has the particular meaning in the shipping term dictionary. It is *kecakapan pelaut*.

Then, the phrase “**sea service**” The translators 1,2,3 and 4 translate into *pelayanan laut*. These translations are actually correct based on the meaning of the dictionary, but it is not suitable for the context of the sentence. It is better if it is translated into *dinas di laut* or *tugas di laut* as translated by the translator 5

The next mistake is in the word “**which**”. The translator 2 and 5 translate it into *yang mana*. In Bahasa Indonesia we do not need to add word “ mana ” in target language. It is better if it is just translated into *yang* as done by translator 1,3, and 5.

The last mistake on this sentence is in the word “ **last** ” which is translated wrong by the translators 1,2 and 5. The translator 1 translates it

into *bertahan*, the translator 2 translates it into *terlaksana*, and the translator 5 translates it into *berlangsung*. The translation of the translator 1 can be right according to English – Indonesian dictionary by Echols and Shadily, but it is not suitable for context of the sentence. While, the translations of the translators 2 and 5 is absolutely wrong because it is not based on the dictionary and the context of the sentence. It should be translated into *berakhir* as done by the translator 3 and 4.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Anda sudah ditugaskan dikapal ini dengan maksud untuk mengumpulkan praktek tentang kecakapan pelaut dan masalah- masalah nautis selama dinas di laut yang akan berakhir bulan depan.

SENTENCE 2

The wheelman going off duty steadies the ship on her course and announces the course distinctly to the relief man, who will repeat it when taking over.

Translator 1

Nakhoda yang mengarah dengan mantap kapal pada bagiannya dan memberitahukan bagian dengan jelas kepada penolong, siapa yang akan menulangnya manakala pengambil alihan.

Translator 2

Kemudi laut berlayar tanpa perlakuan yang tetap kapal atas arahnya dan pernyataan- pernyataan secara jelas terhadap para awak pelayaran, seseorang akan mengulangi ketika melakukannya secara berlebih.

Translator 3

Kewajiban pelayaran berhenti/ batal tiba- tiba kapal pada pelatihannya dan pemberitahuan pelatihan secara jelas untuk keringanan seseorang, yang akan mengganti ini ketika pengambil- alihan.

Translator 4

Nakhoda tidak akan berdians di kapal dan menyuruh kepada pembatunya, yang akan mengulanginya ketika mengambil alih tugas.

Translator 5

Pengarah kemudi dibebaskan tugas secara tetap diatas kapal latihan dan memberitahukan latihan dengan jelas kepada orang- orang yang bebas tugas, siapa yang akan mengulanginya ketika mengambil alih tugas.

ANALYSIS

Some mistakes of translations are found in this sentence. Those are as follows:

The first mistake is in translating shipping term. The term "**The wheelman**" is translated wrong by all translators. The translators 1 and 4 translate it into *nakhoda*. These translations are wrong because it is not based on the shipping term dictionary. The translator 2 translates it into

The translator translates it wrongly because this term has particular meaning in the shipping term dictionary. The translator 3 translates it into *kewajiban pelayaran*. This is wrong because the translator can not choose appropriate word according to shipping term dictionary. The translator 5 translates it into *pengarah kemudi*. This translation is actually correct but it is unnaturally. It should be translated into *juru mudi* based on the shipping term dictionary.

Next, the phrase **“Going off duty”** is translated absolutely wrong by all translators. Because their translations are solely do not have relationship with the context of the sentence. The translator1 translates it into *yang mengarah*. The translator 2 translates it into *berlayar tanpa perlakuan*. The translator 3 translates it into *berhenti tiba-tiba*, the translator 4 translates it into *tidak akan berdinas*, and the translator 5 translates it into *dibebaskan tugas*. It should be translated into *yang meninggalkan tugas* to catch the meaning of the sentence.

The next mistake in this translation is that the translators translate word literally without paying attention with the grammatical structure of the sentence. Consequently, the message of the sentence is not clear. It is in the word **“Steadies”** which is translated wrong by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *dengan mantap*. The translator translates it literally without paying attention the function of word in the sentence. The translators 2 and 4 translate it into *tetap*. The translators also translate that word literally. While the translator 3 and 5 do not translate it. This is extremely wrong because it

influences the meaning of the sentence. Because the word "steadies" has function as verb in this sentence so that the most appropriate translation is *menenangkan*.

Furthermore, The term "**Course**" is translated wrong by the translator 1, 3, 4 and 5. The translator 1 translates it into *bagian*. It is not suitable for the context of the sentence. The translator 3 translates it into *pelatihan*. The translator only guesses the meaning of the word. The translator 4 does not translate it. It is wrong because it influence the whole translations of the sentence. The translator 5 translates it into *latihan*. This is also wrong because the translator just guess the meaning of the word. Only the translator 2 translates it, which has closest meaning to the dictionary, he/ she translates it as *arah*. But it is better if it is translated into *haluan*.

Next, in the word "**Announces**" which is translated wrong by translators 2,3 and 4. The translator 2 translates it into *pernyataan*, this translation is wrong because the translator can not choose appropriate word. The translator 3 translates it into *pemberitahuan*. This translation is translated literally without paying attention with the function of the word in the sentence. The translator 4 translates it into *menyuruh*. This is extremely wrong because that word is not found in the dictionary. That word has function as verb in the sentence, so it should be translated into *memberitahukan* like the translations of translator 1 and 5.

Then, the phrase “**Relief man**” is also translated wrong by all translators. Because the translators can not choose suitable word in translating the source language into target language. The translator 1 translates it into *penolong*, the translator 2 translates it into *awak pelayaran*. The translator 3 translates it into *keringanan seseorang*, translator 4 translates it into *pembantunya*, and the translator 5 translates it into *orang yang bebas tugas*. It should be translated into *pengganti* according to the context of the sentence.

Finally, the phrase “**Taking over**” The translators 1 and 2 translate into *pengambilalihan*. It is wrong because the translators change the form of the verb into noun. The translator 3 translates it into *melakukannya secara berlebih*. This is extremely wrong because it changes the meaning of the sentence. It is better if it is translated as *mengambil alih*.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Juru mudi yang meninggalkan tugas menenangkan kapal pada haluannya dan mengumumkan haluan itu secara jelas kepada si pengganti yang akan menggantinya apabila mengambil alih kemudi.

SENTENCE 3

Apart from transmitting helm order, the telegraf is also used for communication between the engine room and stokehold concerning the firing of boilers.

Translator 1

Terlepas dari pemancaran kemudi pesan, telegraph yang juga digunakan untuk komunikasi antar ruang mesin dan stokehold mengenai tembakan ketel uap.

Translator 2

Terpisah dari transmisi kemudi, telegraph juga digunakan untuk komunikasi antara ruangan mesin dan stake holder menyangkut pengapian ketel uap.

Translator 3

Bagian dari transmisi tingkatan kemudi, telegraph juga digunakan untuk komunikasi antara ruangan mesin dan stoke hold mengenai kebakaran boiler.

Translator 4

Terpisah dari susunan kemudi, telegraph juga digunakan untuk komunikasi antar ruang mesin dan ruang pemanas yang berkaitan dengan pemansan mesin penguap.

Translator 5

Terlepas dari meneruskan perintah kemudi, telegraf juga digunakan untuk komunikasi antara ruang mesin/ motor dan gudang urusan pembakaran uap.

ANALYSIS

The translators translate this sentence literally. It can be seen in the following discussion:

The first mistake is found in the phrase **“Apart from transmitting “** which is translated literally by translators 2,3,and 4. The translators 2 and 4 translate the word **“ apart”** into *terpisah* and translator 3 translates it into *bagian*. Those translations are actually correct based on the dictionary, but it is not appropriate with the context of the sentence. The translator 1 and 5 translate it into *terlepas*. Those are also correct but the most suitable translation for the sentence is *disamping*.

Then, the word **“Transmitting”** which is translated wrong by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *pemancaran*, this is wrong because he/ she changes the verb into noun so this translation does not catch the meaning of the sentence. The translators 2 and 3 translate it into *transmisi*. This is wrong because the translator can not choose appropriate word. The translator 4 translates it into *susunan*. This is wrong because the translator change the verb into noun and the word is not appropriate with the context. The translator 5 translates it into *meneruskan*. Actually this translation is correct according to the dictionary but it is not suitable to be used in this sentence. The most suitable translation is *mengirimkan*

Next, The term **“Helm order”** is translated wrong by the translators 1,2,3 and 4. they can not choose appropriate word in their translation. The translator 1 translate it into *kemudi pesan*, the translator 2 translates it into *kemudi*, translator 3 translates it into *tingkatan kemudi*, and the translator 4 translate it into *susunan kemudi*. translator 5 translates it into *perintah*

kemudi. It is better if that term is translated into *aba- aba kemudi* according to the shipping term dictionary.

The phrase "**Is also used**" is translated right by the translators 2,3,4, and 5. They translate it into *juga digunakan*, but the translator 1 makes mistake on it. He/she translates it into *yang juga digunakan*. This is wrong because the translator add unimportant word in this translation. Consequently, the meaning of the sentence is changed.

The term "**Stokehold**" is translated wrongly by all translators. The translators 1,2 and 3 do not translate this term. They just write the source language. This is wrong because the translator can not choose appropriate word. The translator 4 translates it into *ruang pemanas*. This is wrong based on the shipping term dictionary. The translator 5 translates it into *gudang urusan pembakaran uap*. This is also wrong because the translator adds unimportant word in his/ her translation. As a result, we are confused to that translation. According to shipping term dictionary. It should be translated into *kamar ketel*.

The term "**Firing of boilers**" is translated wrong by translators 1,3,4, and 5. Because they translate it word for word without looking up its particular meaning in the shipping term dictionary. The translator 1 translates it into *tembakan ketel uap*. Translator 3 translates it into *kebakaran boiler*. The translator 4 translates into *pemanasan mesin penguap*, and the translator 5 translates it into *pembakaran uap*. Only the translator 2 translates

it into *pengapian ketel uap* which has close meaning to the dictionary. But it is better if it is translated into *perapian ketel*

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Disamping mengirimkan aba- aba kemudi, telegraf juga digunakan untuk berkomunikasi antara kamar mesin dan kamar ketel tentang perapian ketel.

SENTENCE 4

The spare anchors are stowed and well secured in convenient position where they can easily be got at.

Translator 1

Jangkar darurat dimuat dan dijamin aman dalam posisi menyenangkan dimana mereka dapat dengan mudah diambil.

Translator 2

Jangkar- jangkar yang tersimpan dan lebih aman dalam posisi yang tepat dimana mereka secara mudah memperolehnya.

Translator 3

Jangkar yang hemat disimpan dan juga dijaga pada posisi yang tepat dimana jangkar dapat secara mudah diperoleh.

Translator 4

Jangkar- jangkar dimuat dan diamankan secara baik pada posisi yang tepat dimana jangkar- jangkar tersebut dapat diperoleh dengan mudah.

Translator 5

Jangkar darurat dimuat dan dijamin aman dengan baik di dalam posisi tepat dimana mereka dengan mudah dicari.

ANALYSIS

Firstly, The term “**Spare anchors**” is translated wrong by all translators because those are not appropriate with the meaning of the dictionary. The translator 1 and 5 translate it into *jangkar darurat*, translator 2 and 4 translate it into *jangkar- jangkar*, and the translator 3 translates it into *jangkar yang hemat*. The best translation is *jangkar cadangan* according to the English shipping term dictionary.

Then, the word “**Stowed**” is translated wrong by the translators 1,4, and 5. They translate it into *dimuat*. The translator 2 translates it into *yang tersimpan* which is translated ungrammatically. Thus the meaning of the sentence is changed. Only the translator 3 translates it as *disimpan*, which is correct

Next, the phrase “**Well secured**” is translated literally by all translators. The translators 1 and 5 translate it into *dijamin aman*. The translator 2 translates it into *lebih aman*, the translator 3 translates it into *dijaga*, and the translator 4 translates it into *diamankan*. It is better if that phrase is translated as *diiikat kencang* in order that it is appropriate with the context of the sentence.

Finally, the phrase “**Convenient position**” is translated correctly by the translators 2,3,4 and 5. They translate it into *posisi yang tepat*.

Only the translator 1 translates it into *posisi yang menyenangkan*. This is actually not wrong but not appropriate with the context of the sentence.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Jangkar- jangkar cadangan disimpan dan diikat kencang pada tempat yang baik dimana jangkar- jangkar itu dapat dengan mudah diperoleh.

SENTENCE 5

Deep-water sounding is efficiently obtainable by means of the patent sounding machine or an echo sounding device.

Translator 1

Bagian air yang terdalam diduga secara efisien dapat diperoleh dengan alat pertolongan yang diduga mesin paten atau suatu gema yang membunyikan alat.

Translator 2

Pendugaan kedalaman air adalah secara efisien bisa didapatkan dengan upaya pada mesin pendugaan yang paten atau sebuah perangkat penduga.

Translator 3

Suara air dengan kedalaman secara efisien dapat diperoleh dengan makna- makna dari mesin suara yang paten atau alat echo- sounding.

Translator 4

Bunyi air yang dalam akan diperoleh secara efisien pada mesin pembunyi yang paten atau alat penyuar echo.

Translator 5

Pengukuran kedalaman secara efisien dapat diperoleh atas suara mesin yang jelas atau alat penggema suara.

ANALYSIS

The phrase "**Deep water sounding**" is translated word for word by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *bagian air yang dalam diduga*, the translator 2 translates it into *pendugaan kedalam air*, the translator 3 translates it into *suara air dengan kedalaman air*, the translator 4 translates it into *bunyi air yang dalam*, and the translator 5 translates it into *pengukuran kedalaman air*. It should be translated into *pendugaan air dalam* to fit with the context of the sentence.

In this translation, the translators translate literally without considering the grammatical structure of the sentence. Phrase errors in this translation are in the phrase "**Efficiently obtainable**" is translated into *secara efisien dapat diperoleh* by all translators. Actually those translations are not false but it would be better if it is translated as *diperoleh dengan baik* to achieve a good translation.

Then, the phrase "**By means**" is translated as *dengan upaya* by the translators 1,2 and 3. While the translator 4 and 5 are wrong in translating that phrase. The translator 4 translates it into *pada*, and the translator 5 translates it into *atas*. Both translations are solely do not have relationship

with the context of the sentence. It should be translated into *dengan menggunakan* to catch the meaning of the sentence.

Next, The term “**Patent sounding machine**” is also translated wrong by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *mesin paten*, the translator 2 translates it into *mesin pendugaan yang paten*, the translator 3 translates it into *mesin suara yang paten*, the translator 4 translates it into *mesin pembunyi yang paten* and the translator 5 translates it into *-suara mesin*. The better translation is *perum mekanis paten* based on the dictionary.

The term “**Echo sounding device**” is again translated wrong by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *gema yang membunyikan alat*, the translator 2 translates it into *perangkat penduga*, translator 3 translates it into *echosounding*, the translator 4 translates it into *penyuar echo*, the translator 5 translates it into *penggema suara*. *Perum gema* is the better one according to the dictionary.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Pendugaan air dalam diperoleh dengan baik dengan menggunakan perum mekanis paten atau alat perum gema.

SENTENCE 6

The compass bowl is secured to the binnacle by using a gimbal ring because when the ship rolls or pitches the compass bowl will remain on its position.

Translator 1

Mangkuk kompas dijamin aman pada rumah kompas dengan menggunakan suatu ring gimbali sebab manakala kapal menggulung atau melemparkan mangkuk kompas akan tertinggal pada posisi itu.

Translator 2

Kompas dijamin aman untuk kompas kapal dengan menggunakan sebuah gimbal ring karena ketika kapal berbalik atau menengki kompas akan tetap pada posisinya.

Translator 3

Enkompas bowl dijaga tepat pada pedoman yang akan memberikan posisinya.

Translator 4

Mangkuk kompas diamankan ke rumah kompas dengan menggunakan cincin gimbal karena ketika kapal menggulung, mangkuk kompas akan kembali ke posisinya.

Translator 5

Kompas dijamin merupakan pedoman yang aman dengan menggunakan suatu gimbal ring karena ketika kapal menggulung atau melemparkan kompas akan tetap pada posisinya.

ANALYSIS

The term "**The compass bowl**" is translated into *mangkuk kompas* by the translators 1 and 4, the translators 2 and 5 translate it into *kompas*,

and the translator does not translate it. The better translation according to the dictionary is *belanga pedoman*.

The word "**Secured**" is translated literally by all translators. Because they can not choose appropriate word. The translators 1 and 2 translate it into *dijamin aman*, the translator 3 translates it into *dijaga*, the translator 4 translates it into *diamanakan*, and the translator 5 translates it into *dijamin*. It should be translated into *diikatkan* to fit with the context of the sentence.

The term "**binnacle**" is translated into *kompas* by the translator 2, the translators 3 and 5 translate it into *pedoman*. According to shipping term dictionary, It should be translated into *rumah pedoman* as the translators 1 and 4 do.

Next, the word "**Roll**" is also translated literally by all translators. The translators 1,4 and 5 translate it into *menggulung*. Although that word can be found in the dictionary but it is not suitable to the context of the sentence. The translator 2 does not translate it, it is extremely wrong because it can influence the whole translation in the sentence. The translator 3 translates it into *berbalik*. This is also wrong because unable in choosing appropriate word. The better translation is *oleng* because it is most appropriate with the context of the sentence.

Then, the word "**Pitch**" is again literally translated by all translators. The translator 1 and 5 translates it into *melemparkan*, the translator 2

translates it into *meninggi*, and translators 3 and 4 ignore it. It should be translated into *mengangguk* according to the context of the sentence.

The phrase “**Will remain**” is translated literally by the translator 1,3,and 4. The translator 1 translates it into *akan tertinggal*, translator 3 *akan memberikan*, and the translator 4 *akan kembali*. The better translation is *akan tetap* as translated by the translators 2 and 5 .

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Belanga pedoman diikatkan pada rumah pedoman dengan menggunakan cincin lenja karena apabila kapal oleng atau mengangguk, belanga pedoman akan tetap pada tempatnya.

SENTENCE 7

Pilotage is the art of taking ships from one place to another place when land or navigational marks are in sight.

Translator 1

Pilotage adalah seni dalam membawa kapal dari suatu tempat ke tempat lain manakala daratan yang lain atau tanda yang berhubungan pelayaran sudah kelihatan.

Translator 2

Pilot adalah seni dari perjalanan kapal- kapal dari satu tempat ke tempat lain ketika melakukan landing atau tanda- tanda navigasi yaitu pada penglihatan.

Translator 3

Pengemudi merupakan seni penggunaan kapal- kapal dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya ketika tanda- tanda navigasi atau daratan nampak.

Translator 4

Pilotage adalah seni pengambilan kapal dari satu tempat ke tempat lain ketika tanda darat atau navigasi sudah kelihatan.

Translator 5

Pemandu/ pilot merupakan pengarah kapal dari satu tempat ketempat lain ketika daratan atau tanda yang berhubungan dengan pelayaran sudah kelihatan.

ANALYSIS

The term "**Pilotage**" is translated into *pilot* by translator 2 and 5, while the translators 1 and 4 do not translate it. They just rewrite the source language. The translator 3 translates it into *pengemudi*. According to the dictionary it should be translated into *pelayaran datar*

The phrase "**Art of taking ships**" is translated literally by the translator 2,3,4 and 5. The translator 2 translates it into *seni dari perjalanan kapal*, the translator 3 translates it into *seni penggunaan kapal*, translator 4 the translates it into *seni pengambilan kapal*, and the translator 5 translates into *pengarah kapal*. It should be translated it into *seni membawa kapal* as translated by the translator 1 in order that it is suitable for the context of the sentence.

Next, The term “**Navigational marks**” is translated it into *tanda yang berhubungan pelayaran* by the translator 1 and 5. This translation is actually right. But it is better if it is translated into *tanda- tanda navigasi* as translated by the translators 2,3 and 4.

Then, the phrase “**Are in sight**” is translated wrong by all translators. The translators 1,4 and 5 translate it into *sudah kelihatan*, the translator 2 *pada penglihatan*, translator 3 *nampak*. It should be translated it into *masih terlihat* in order that the meaning of the phrase appropriate with the context of the sentence.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Pelayaran datar adalah seni membawa kapal dari satu tempat ke tempat lain, apabila daratan atau tanda- tanda navigasi masih terlihat.

SENTENCE 8

The position of the ship is obtained by taking bearings by compass of two or more prominent object marked on the chart.

Translator 1

Posisi kapal diperoleh dengan menggunakan dua kompas atau obyek yang lebih terkemuka yang ditandai pada peta itu.

Translator 2

Kedudukan dari kapal yang didapatkan dengan perjalanan terkecuali melalau kompas dua atau lebih sasaran yang ditandai pada grafik tersebut.

Translator 3

Posisi kapal diperoleh dengan menggunakan potongan kompas dari dua atau lebih obyek yang terkemuka yang dibuat pada gambar tersebut.

Translator 4

Posisi kapal diperoleh dengan melihat kompas pada dua atau lebih obyek prominen yang ditandai pada peta.

Translator 5

Posisi kapal diperoleh dengan maengarahkan pengambilan dengan kompas dari dua atau lebih obyek lebih terkemuka dalam peta tersbut.

ANALYSIS

The term **“Taking barings”** is exactly translated wrong by all translators. Because they can not choose appropriate word in translating that term. The translator 1 translates it into *menggunakan*, the translator 2 translate into *dengan perjalanan*, the translator 3 translates it into *menggunakan potongan*, the translator 4 translates it into *melihat*, and the translator 5 translates it into *mengarahkan pengambilan*. It should be translated into *mengambil baringan* based on the English shipping term dictionary.

The phrase **“Prominent objects”** is translated literally by all translators. The translators 1,3 and 5 translates it into *obyek yang lebih terkemuka*, the translator 2 translates it into *sasaran*, translator 4 translates it

into *abyek prominan*. It should be translated into *obyek yang jelas* in order to fit with the context of the sentence.

The word "**Chart**" is translated into *grafik* by the translator 2, the translator 3 translates it into *gambar*. Those translations are actually correct according to the dictionary, but those are not appropriate with the context of the sentence. The best translation is *peta* as translated by translator 1, 4, and 5.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Posisi kapal diperoleh dengan mengambil baringan dengan pesoman dengan memakai dua benda yang jelas atau lebih yang diberi tanda pada peta.

SENTENCE 9

All vessel of over 150 gross tonnage when engaged on international voyage must have on board an efficient daylight signaling lamps which must not be dependent upon vessel's main source of electrical power.

Translator 1

Semua kapal di atas 150 tonase gross yang diikut sertakan pada perjalanan internasional harus berakibat pada papan efisien suatu lampu pemberian isyarat siang yang mana tidak harus bergantung pada sumber daya listrik utama kapal.

Translator 2

Semua kapal- kapal lebih dari 150 gross tonase yang dilibatkan pada pelayaran international harus memiliki diatas kapal sebuah lampu signal malam yang efisien yang mana tidak harus bergantung diatas sumber- sumber utama yang dimiliki kapal pada kekuatan elektrikal.

Translator 3

Sebuah kapal 150 berat kotor ketika digunakan pada pelayaran internasional harus mempunyai lampu- lampu sinyal setiap hari yang efisien yang tidak harus tergantung pada sumber daya listrik kapal utama.

Translator 4

Semua kapal yang melebihi berat 150 gross tonasi ketika bergabung pada pelayaran internasional harus memiliki lampu penanda siang hari yang efektif yang harus tidak bergantung pada sumber tenaga listrik utama kapal.

Translator 5

Semua kapal di atas 150 ton ketika ditautkan pada pelayaran internasional diatas kapal pemberian isyarat lampu penerangan sudah harus efisien yang mana tidak harus bergantung pada sumber daya listrik kapal.

ANALYSIS

The word “**Over**” is not translated by the translator 3. Consequently, the meaning of the sentence is changed. It should be translated into *melebihi* or *diatas* as translated by the translators 1, 2, 4, and 5.

The term “**Gross tonnage**” is translated wrong by the translators 1,2,4 and 5. Because they can not choose appropriate word. The translator 1

translates it as *tonnase gross*, the translator 2 *gros tonase*, the translator 4 *gros tonasi*, the translator 5 *ton*. Only the translation of the translator 3 has close meaning to the source language. He translates it into *berat kotor*.

The word "**Enganged**" is translated literally by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *diikutsertakan*, the translator 2 *dilibatkan*, the translator 3 *digunakan*, the translator 4 *bergabung*, and the translator 5 *ditautkan*. Those translations are actually right according to the dictionary, but those are not appropriate with the context of the sentence. Thus it should be translated as *berlayar* to fit with the context.

The next term is the term "**International voyage**" is translated into *pelayaran international* by all translators. Actually those translations are right, but it would be better if it is translated as *laut international* according to dictionary.

The term "**daylight signalling lamps**" is translated wrong by all translators. The translator 1 translates it into *lampu pemberian isyarat siang*, the translator 2 *lampu signal malam*, the translator 3 *lampu sinyal setiap hari*, the translator 4 *lampu penanda siang hari*. The translator 5 *isyarat lampu penerangan*. It should be translated into *lampu semboyan siang hari* according to the shipping dictionary.

Then, the phrase "**must have**" is translated wrong by the translator 1 and 5. The translator 1 translates it into *harus berakibat*, translator 5

pemberian. Both translations change the meaning of the sentence. It should be translated into *harus memiliki* as translated by the translators 2,3 and 4.

Another phrase is phrase "**Vessel's main source of electrical power**" is translated wrong by the translators 2 and 3.

-The translator 2 translates it into *sumber- sumber utama yang dimiliki kapal pada kekuatan elektrik*. This translation changes the meaning of the sentence.

-The translator 3 translates it into *sumber daya listrik kapal utama*. This also changes the meaning of the sentence.

- It should be translated into *sumber tenaga/ daya listrik utama kapal* as done by the translators 1, 4 and 5.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Semua kapal yang berukuran di atas 150 ton kotor apabila berlayar di laut internasional harus memiliki , di kapal lampu- la,mpu semboyan siang hari yang baik yang sama sekali tidak tergantung atas sumber tenaga listrik utama kapal.

SENTENCE 10

A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or fairway shall keep as near to the outer limit of the channel or fairway.

Translator 1

Suatu kapal yang berjalan sepanjang bagian dari suatu lorong atau jalur pelayaran akan terjaga sebagai batas luar yang dekat pada jalur pelayaran atau saluran.

Translator 2

Kelanjutan kapal sepanjang arah dari saluran sempit atau arah yang terbuka seharusnya menjaga sedekat mungkin batas- batas luar dari jalur atau arah yang terbuka.

Translator 3

Sebuah kapal meneruskan pelayaran panjang dari saluran sempit atau aluran pelayaran harus menjadi dekat dengan garis luar dari saluran atau aluran pelayaran.

Translator 4

Sebuah kapal yang berjalan sepanjang jalan atau jalur jaringan terdekat harus tetap menjaga jarak dengan batas terluar atau jalur.

Translator 5

Sebuah kapal yang melanjutkan proses pelatihan jalur pelayaran atau jalur pelayaran terbatas akan mendekati pada batas luar dari jalur pelayaran atau saluran.

ANALYSIS

The phrase “**Proceeding along**” is translated literally by the translators 2, 3, and 5. The translator 2 translates it into *kelanjutan sepanjang*, the translator 3 *meneruskan pelayaran panjang*, and the

translator 5 *melanjutkan proses*. While the translation of the translator 1 and 4 have the closest meaning to the source language. The translator translates it into *berjalan sepanjang* but the better translation is *berlayar mengikuti*, because there is word "fairway/ alur pelayaran on the next of that phrase.

The term "**Course**" is translated wrong by the translators 1,3,4 and 5. The translator 1 translates it as *bagian*, the translator 3 does not translate it, the translator 4 translates it into *jalan*, the translator 5 *pelatihan*. Only the translator 2 translates it into *arah* which according to the shipping dictionary.

Then, the term "**Narrow channel or fairway**" is translated into *lorong atau jalur pelayaran* by the translator 1, *saluran yang sempit atau arah terbuka* by translator 2, *saluran sempit atau alur pelayaran* by the translator 3, *jalur jaringan terdekat* by the translator 4, *jalur pelayaran terbatas* by the translator 5. It should be translated into *alur atau air pelayaran sempit* based on the shipping dictionary.

The word "**Shall**" is translated wrong by the translators 1 and 5 they translate it as *akan*. Those translations are actually right according to the dictionary, but it is not appropriate with the context of the sentence. It should be translated as *harus* as translated by the translators 2,3,and 4.

Next, the phrase "**Keep as near**" is translated wrong by the translators 1, 3, 4 and 5. The translator 1 translates it into *terjaga*, the translator 3 *menjadi dekat*, the translator 4 *tetap menjaga jarak*, and the

translator 5 *mendekati*. It should be translated into *berlayar sedekat mungkin* as done by the translator 2.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Kapal yang berlayar mengikuti arah alur atau air pelayaran sempit harus berlayar sedekat mungkin dengan batas luar alur atau air pelayaran .

SENTENCE 11

When both have the wind on the same side, the vessel, which is to windward, shall keep out of the way of a vessel, which is to leeward.

Translator 1

Ketika keduanya mempunyai angin pada sisi yang sama, kapal yang ke arah asal angin akan menjauhkan diri dari suatu kapal yang ke leeward.

Translator 2

Sedangkan keduanya terdapat angin pada sisi yang sama, dimana kapal adalah ke arah asal angin yang seharusnya mengatur arah dari kapal dimana arah yang tepat.

Translator 3

Ketika keduanya mempunyai angin pada sisi yang sama, kapal harus ke arah angin akan menjaga alur kapal harus ke arah tempat yang dibawah angin.

Translator 4

Jika kedua-duanya mengalami badai pada kedua sisnya, kapal yang berada pada arah asal angin harus menjauh ke tempat di mana kapal tidak akan terhembus badai.

Translator 5

Ketika kedua-duanya mempunyai angin pada sisi yang sama, kapal yang mama kearah asal angin akan menjauhkan arah kapal yang mana akan menghindar dari arah angin.

ANALYSIS

The phrase "**Have the wind**" is translated as *mempunyai angin* by the translators 1,3,and 5. Those translations are actually right but it is better if it is translated as *mendapat angin* to get dynamic translation. The translator 2 translates it as *terdapat*, the translator 4 translates it into *mengalami badai*. This translation is absolutely not appropriate with the context of the sentence.

The word "**Wind**" is translated wrong by the translator 4. It is translated into *badai*. While the other translators translate it correctly. They translate it into *angin* which fit to the context of the sentence.

The term "**Windward**" is translated literally by all translators. They translate it into *ke arah asal angin*. It is better if it translated as *diatas angin* according to the shipping dictionary.

The term "**leeward**" is not translated by translator 1. The translator 2 translates it into *arah yang tepat*, the translator 4 translates it into *tidak terhembus badai*, and the translator 5 translates it as *arah angin*. Only the translator 3 translates it as *dibawah angin*, which is right, based on the shipping dictionary.

The word "**Shall**" is translated wrong again by the translators 1, 2, 3 and 5.

The translators 1,3,and 5 translate it into *akan*, the translator 2 translates it into *seharusnya*. Only the translator 4 translates it as *harus*, which is appropriate with the context of the sentence.

The phrase "**Keep out**" is translated literally by all translators.the translator 1 translates it into *menjauhkan diri* , the translator 2 translates it into *mengatur arah* the translator 3 translates it into *menjaga*, the translator 4 translates into *tetap menjaga jarak* and the translator 5 translates into *menjauhkan arah* . The best translation is *menyimpangi* according to the context of the sentence.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Jika keduanya mendapat angin pada lambung yang sama, maka kapal yang berada diatas angin harus menyimpangi kapal yang berada di bawah angin.

SENTENCE 12

Plan the stowage carefully in advance so that the tiers of packages will fit the dimensions of the hold and large vacancies will not occur.

Translator 1

Merencanakan penyimpanan barang secara hati- hati di depan sedemikian sehingga strata akan sesuai dengan dimensi menyangkut pegangan dan peluang besar tidak akan terjadi.

Translator 2

Rencana pengaturan barang- barang secara hati- hati dalam percepatan yaitu tempat ikatan- ikatan dari paket- paket sesuai dimensi- dimensi pada cakupan dan peluang besar tidak akan terjadi.

Translator 3

Perencanaan barang secara hati- hati pada kemajuan sehingga daerah tingkat paket akan menempatkan dimensi- dimensi dari lowongan yang besar dan penanganan tidak akan terjadi.

Translator 4

Rencanakan barang- barang di depan sehingga susunan barang akan memperbaiki dimensi pada pertahanan sehingga peluang yang besar tidak akan terjadi.

Translator 5

Rencanakaalah penyimpanan barang lebih dulu yang secara hati- hati sehingga deretan tingkatan pengepakan akan sesuai pada ukuran luas gudang dan peluang besar tidak akan terjadi.

ANALYSIS

The word "**Plan**" is translated wrong by the translators 1,2,and 3.

The translator 1 translates it into *merencanakan*, translator 2 *rencana*, translator 3 *perencanaan*. It should be translated into *rencanakan* as translated by the translators 4 and 5.

The phrase "**In advance**" is translated literally by the translators 1,2,3, and 4. The translator 1 translates it as *di depan*, the translator 2 *dalam percepatan*, the translator 3 *pada kemajuan*, and the translator 4 *pada pertahanan*. It should be translated as *lebih dulu/ sebelumnya* as translated by the translator 5 to get the meaning of the sentence.

The phrase "**The tiers of packages**" is translated literally by all translators. The translator 1 translates it as *strata paket*, the translator 2 *ikatan- ikatan dari paket- paket*, the translator 3 *tingkat paket*, the translator 4 does not translate it, and the translator 5 translates it into *tingkatan pengepakan*. It should be translated into *lapisan muatan*.

The phrase "**Will fit**" is translated literally by the translators 3, and 4.

The translator 3 translates it into *akan menempatkan*, and the translator 4 translates it into *akan memperbaiki*. It should be translated as *akan sesuai* as done by the translators 1,2 and 5. To fit with the context of the sentence.

Then, the word "**Dimensions**" is translated into *dimensi* by the translators 1, 2, 3, and 4. It is better if it is translated into *ukuran* as done by the translator 5.

The term "**hold**" is translated wrong by translators 1,2,3 and 4. The translator 1 translates it into *pegangan*, translator 2 *cakupan*, the translator 3 *penanganan*, the translator 4 does not translate it. Only the translation of the

translator 5 has closest meaning to the source language. The better translation is *palka* according to the shipping dictionary.

The word “**vacancies**” is translated wrong by all translators. They translate it into *peluang*. It should be translated into *ruangan kosong* which is appropriate with the context of the sentence.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Rencanakan pemadatan barang dengan seksama sebelumnya sehingga lapisan- lapisan muatan akan sesuai ukuran- ukuran palka dan banyak ruangan kosong tidak akan terjadi.

SENTENCE 13

The carrier, in the absence of contractual or statutory exemption, is responsible for the damage to cargoes resulting from improper or negligent handling in loading and unloading.

Translator 1

Pengangkut, ketidakhadiran sesuai kontrak atau pembebasan menurut undang- undang, apakah bertanggung jawab untuk kerusakan ke hasil muatan sebagai penanganan lalai atau tidak pantas dalam pembongkaran dan pemuatan.

Translator 2

Pengangkutan, kekurangan kontrak atau keadaan bebas, adalah tanggung jawab terhadap kerusakan terhadap hasil- hasil kargo dari ketidakcocokan atau kelalaian penanganan dalam loading dan tanpa loading.

Translator 3

Pembawa, pada absensi dari pengecualian menurut undang-undang atau berdasarkan perjanjian, merupakan tanggung jawab untuk membuat hasil dari penanganan yang sembarang atau yang tidak benar dalam bongkar muat.

Translator 4

Alat pengukur, pada tidak adanya pengecualian menurut hukum atau menurut perjanjian, bertanggung jawab terhadap kerusakan pada kargo yang dihasilkan dari penanganan yang tidak baik dan lalai dalam pengangkutan dan pembongkaran.

Translator 5

Pengangkut, dalam ketidakhadiran sesuai perjanjian atau menurut undang-undang pembebasan, adalah bertanggung jawab atas kerusakan pada kargo sebagai hasil kelalaian penanganan atau tidak benar dalam membongkar dan memuat.

ANALYSIS

The word "**The carrier**" is translated wrong by the translators 2 and 4.

The translator 2 translates it into *pengangkutan*, the translator 4 *alat pengukur*. It should be translated into *pengangkut* as done by the translators 1, 3, and 5.

The phrase "**In the absence**" is translated literally by the translators 1, 2, 3, and 5. The translator 1 translates it into *ketidakhadiran*, the translator

2 *kekurangan*, the translator 3 *pada absensi*, and the translator 5 *dalam ketidakhadiran*. Only the translator 4 translates it correctly which translate it into *tidak ada kekecualian*.

The phrase “**Contractual or statutory exemption**” is translated into *kontrak atau undang- undang* by the translator 1, *kontrak atau keadaan bebas* by the translator 2, *undang- undang atau perjanjian* by the translator 3, *perjanjian atau undang- undang pembebasan* by the translator 5. Only the translator 4 translates it into *hukum atau perjanjian*, which is appropriate with the context of the sentence.

The phrase “**Resulting from**” is translated literally by the translators 2 and 3. The translator 2 translates it as *hasil*, and the translator 3 translates it as *membuat hasil*.

It should be translated into *sebagai akibat* as translated by the translator 1, 4 and 5 based on their own way.

The term “**cargoes**” is translated into *kargo* by the translators 2, 4 and 5.

The translator 3 does not translate it. According to the shipping dictionary, It should be translated into *muatan* as done by the translator 1.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Pengangkut, jika tidak ada kekecualian menurut perjanjian atau hukum bertanggung jawab atas kerusakan pada muatan sebagai akibat pekerjaan kasar atau kelalaian dalam pemuatan atau pembongkaran.

SENTENCE 14

If a ship is suspected of having contagious disease the port health officer will quarantine the ship until she is completely healthy.

Translator 1

Jika suatu kapal dicurigai mempunyai penyakit menular pegawai kesehatan pelabuhan akan mengkarantina kapal sampai kesehatannya komplit.

Translator 2

Jika sebuah kapal dicurigai memiliki masalah yang menyebar pelayanan dinas pelabuhan akan mengkarantina kapal tersebut sampai menjadi baik secara sempurna.

Translator 3

Jika sebuah kapal dicurigai mempunyai penyakit menular staf kesehatan pelabuhan harus mengkarantina kapal sampai dia wanita betul- betul sehat.

Translator 4

Jika sebuah kapal diperkirakan mengandung penyakit yang menular, pegawai kesehatan akan mengkarantina kapal hingga dipastikan kesehatannya.

Translator 5

Jika seorang anak buah kapal diduga mempunyai penyakit menular adalah pegawai kesehatan pelabuhan akan mengkarantina kapal sampai dengan dia sepenuhnya sehat.

ANALYSIS

The term “**Port health officer**”, is translated into *pegawai kesehatan pelabuhan* by the translator 1, *pelayanan dinas pelabuhan* by the translator 2, *staf kesehatan pelabuhan* by the translator 3, *pegawai kesehatan* by the translator 4, *pegawai kesehatan pelabuhan* by the translator 5. It should be translated into *perwira kesehatan pelabuhan* according to the shipping dictionary.

The phrase “**Completely healthy**” is translated into *baik secara sempurna* by the translator 2. This translation is actually right, but it is better if it is translated into *betul- betul sehat* as done by the translators 1, 3, 4 and 5 according to their own way.

SUGGESTED TRANSLATION

Jika kapal dicurigai mempunyai penyakit menular perwira kesehatan pelabuhan akan mengkarantinakan kapal itu sampai kapal benar- benar sehat.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer has got some conclusions based on the data from translator agents, which have been analyzed. Those are as follows:

4.1. Conclusions

1. In translating lexical elements into target language (TL), the translators sometimes only make a guess of meaning. Consequently, they make many mistakes on their translation. It is because of the lacking of understanding for the lexical elements meaning.
2. In translating source language into target language, the translator still translate the phrase literally. As a result, it makes unclear meaning to the context of the sentence.
3. Concern and knowledge of the translators on the field that they translate is still weak, so that, they do many mistakes in translating English shipping term.

4.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer would like to give suggestion as follows:

1. The translators should use some dictionaries which relevant to the text to make sure the meaning of lexical elements. Thus, inappropriate words could be minimized and finally, the translation becomes understandable.

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2. In doing translation, the translator should do it carefully and thoroughly, in order that errors in translating can be prevented or at least minimized.

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